The final resolution instructs the Missouri Senators, and requests her Representatives in Congress,

to act in conformity with these resolutions. Mr. Benton made some observations, stating his opinion that the resolutions do not express the feelings of the people of Missouri. That, in so far as they avow any disposition to resist by force of arms any law of Congress, they are unauthorized by those sistance, and denied the power of the State Legislature to offer it. The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Various private papers were, on motion, withdrawn from file, and referred to the appropriate committees Several bills were introduced on leave, mostly of a private or local character. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the army by a retired list for disabled officers. Referred given of an intention to introduce certain bills; among

Mr. Badger gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the repayment to the State of North Carolina of \$9,382 43, with interest, for expenses of North Carolina Volunteers.

Mr. Mason gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the more effectual execution of the third clause of the second section of the constitution of the United States. [The one providing for the security and recapture of runaway negroes escaping into other States.]

Mr. Dickinson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for a branch mint at New York. After reports of some Committees had been received, Mr. Cass gave notice that he should to-morrow ask for the consideration of the resolution submitted

by him on the 24th ultimo, as follows: Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. Foote gave notice that on Monday he would ask for the consideration of his resolution declaring it expedient for Congress at this session to provide Territorial governments for California, Deseret, and New Mexico.

Mr. Seward moved that the resolutions offered by Mr. Cass and by Mr. Foote, be printed. Mr. Hale moved, as an amendment to Mr. Foote's resolution, the addition of the following words:

"Securing to the inhabitants of those Territories all the privileges and liberties secured to the inhabitants of the Northwest Territory by the ordinance of July 13, 1787." After some sharp discussion, the resolutions were ordered to printed

A discussion arose upon the appointment of chaplains. Several petitions were presented against it, on the ground that it tended to an establishment of religion. A message was received from the House of Repre-

sentatives, announcing that the Speaker had signed the bill extending the franking privilege to Mrs. Polk. It was signed by the President of the Senate, and transmitted to the President for signature. This is the first bill of the session, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Dickinson submitted a resolution, which lies over under the rule, calling upon the Postmaster General for information in regard to the number and names of all Postmasters removed before the expiration of the terms for which they were commissioned. together with the number and names of those appointed in the stead of officers so removed, and the under which they were made.

After the adoption of several unimportant resolutions, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Upon the meeting of the House, motions were made to refer the application of Messrs. Smith and Babbit. for seats in the House, as delegates from New Mexico and Deseret respectively, to the Committee on Elections, was ruled out of order, as were several other motions, and the order of the day declared to be the nominations of candidates for Clerk of the House. when several candidates were put in nomination, and, upon the first ballot, the vote stood as follows:

P. B. Pringle 4 J. H. C. Mudd.... S. Foote 2 D. C. Clark 2

Necessary to a choice 105; no election. Upon votes, and Mr. Campbell 81; Mr. Forney only wanting two votes of an election. Mr. Forney is the cau- persons employed be at all reduced. ous candidate of the Democrats. Mr. Campbell is the old Clerk, and is supported by the Whigs. Shortly after the second vote, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 4. SENATE.

After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the submission of certain resolutions which lie over under the rules, Mr. Mason obtained leave and introduced his bill for giving better facilities for recovering runaway slaves. Read twice and referred to the committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Badger's bill in relation to the refunding of Volunteers' expenses to the State of N. Caro-York was read and referred to the committe on Finance. Mr. Benton gave notice, that when the bill came before the Senate, he should move for a Branch at San Francisco; and Mr. Butler gave similar notice in regard to a mint at Charleston, S.C. The bill and amendments were then ordered to be printed. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of

the following resolution of Gen. Cass: Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplomatic relations with Austria.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in an able speech which occupies between four and five columns of the Union. He urged the adoption of the resolution as a proper rebuke from a free and enlightened people to the butchers of the nineteenth century. He also showed that our commerce with Austria was almost nothing, and carried on at the single port of Treiste, consequently our interests could not suffer. General confirmation had been before the Senate unembarrassed by other considerations, his vote should certainly be given for his confirmation, but running away as Col. Webb had appeared to do, as though he feared to abide the decision of the Senate, he must vote for his rejection. He would vote for the rejection of every diplomat or other officer who acted in this manner.

Mr. Seward spoke in defence of Col. Webb, and resented the introduction of his name, or the censure upon his conduct. He said that Col. Webb was his dear, near, and personal friend; and at the proper time he would furnish the Senate with reasons for Col. Webb's precipitate departure, independent of those alleged by Gen. Cass.

Mr. Foote addressed the Senate at length in answer to Mr. Seward. He perfectly used him up .-Foote's speech is spoken of as a piece of the most scorehing sarcasm which has ever been heard in the

Senate. Pending the question of reference, the Senate adjourned until Monday,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The order of the day was the election of Clerk. Upon leave, Mr. Chandler presented a memorial from John S. Littell, contesting the seat of John Robbins, Jr., as a member of the House. Referred to the

Committee on Elections. The election of Clerk was postponed until Monday, by a vote of 98 to 97. The rest of the day was occupied in the reception of petitions, and in the discussion of points of order.

The House adjourned until Monday.

From the Liverpool Chronicle. The Consumption of Cotton.

The following communication will be found to possess some interest for a large class of commercial persons at the present time:

to the interests of a large class of manufacturing their portion. It therefore gives me pleasure to do, capitalists, and of the industrious population dependent on that great branch of our national manufac-quested me to furnish you something for publication tures, to ascertain how far an adequate supply of the in your September number relative to my operations raw material, at a sufficiently moderate price may with guano, I was very much indisposed, and continbe secured, it is desirable to consider the question ued indisposition, with the necessity of a trip to the more calmly and comprehensively than is usually mountains, has delayed a compliance with your redone by parties embarked in speculative operations, quest till it is perhaps too late to answer your purwhose opinions, as well as their statements, are natu- pose for this season. Of this, however, you must be

rally biased by their interests. Whether the immense rise which has taken place increasing in a greater ratio than production, arising on a small scale. You will bear in mind that at that from a disproportionate amount of industrious capital in this and other countries having been directed of with us, was on the surface. No one would have to manufacturing operations, compared with that been so rash as to turn so light a manure any depth employed in raising a correspondingly increased under the earth. I therefore made my first applica-quantity of the raw material; or, whether a considerable part of the advanced price is to be attributed on either side of the drill. Here the effect was very people, and beyond the power of the Legislature to to the abundance of unemployed capital in the hands short-lived, as in all surface applications. In Octopass. He deprecated everything that looked like re- of bankers, and the consequent facilities afforded for ber (23d,) of the same year, I made three applicaspeculative operations, it is certain, that in this, as tions to my wheat just after it had come up, under recent enhancement of price.

deducted from the market prices at both periods, it pounds guano and half bushel dripped ashes, all joinis apparent that the American planter has now the ing. I saw very little, if any difference in the three stimulus held out to excite his diligence and activity, applications, though the wheat upon the whole of of double the price for his produce, that he could them was superior to the neighboring wheat which to the Committee on Military Affairs. Notice was have looked for this time last year. If such an in- had nothing applied. This difference continued for centive proves inadequate to bring forward an ample some months, but, like other surface applications, it supply, it will be the best justification of the late ad- soon passed away. The following April (2d) I ap-

> effectual remedy of a real or anticipated scarcity, it As in the former experiments the wheat grew much is as important as it is desirable for all parties inter- more vigorously, and matured earlier, the ripening ested in this great department of industry, that these having been effected before the impression wore off. fluctuations should not be greater than is necessary I submitted a portion of it to weight in the sheaves to effect the desired end: it is especially to be wish- when it was cut, with an equal portion along-side, ed that the supply and consumption may be so ac- which had received no guano, and the increase was commodated to each other that no portion of the about thirty per cent. So far the results were not working classes engaged in the manufacture be de- remunerating, as no benefit could be seen upon the prived of employment, or even materially stinted of clover, and the effects upon the crop were on the he usual reward of their industry.

ing from a free commercial intercourse among na- ligence had not been received in the winter of 1846 tions, that it tends to diminish the frequency, as well or 1847, that some of those enterprising farmers aas the extent, of those violent fluctuations in prices, bout Sandy Spring, Maryland, had derived great benwhich, though to some extent unavoidable, from the efit from its use by introducing it some inches below d governments. The effect produced by the sudden the faith of this new light on the subject, I again deinterference of new and inexperienced capitalists, eager only to grasp at a sudden increase of wealth, but ary 25th, 1847, began the following, on several secgnorant of some of the circumstances bearing on the tions of land adjoining each other for corn, thus: question of prices, though the result of a different cause, and of a nature calculated to work its own ed; subsequently, guano applied at the rate of 250 cure, is, for the time it operates, as baneful as legis- lbs. per acre, and harrowed in. lative meddling.

The error generally made by persons imperfectly manure. Guano at same rate, and harrowed in. informed on the subject, and by their interested advisers, is, in considering the consumption of cotton, | inches deep. No manure. too much as a fixed quantity. They know that it is No. 4-Had neither guano nor manure, but was of the interest of a mill owner to continue to work his better quality than the other fields. It was the site machinery, not merely without profit, but even at of a hedge-row of long standing, and had been ensuch a loss as does not exceed that which he would riched by drippings from the stock. I think it would incur though his works were idle, from loss of inter- have yielded twice as much as either of the others. est on capital, insurance, local and national taxes, Products-No. 1 vielded 44 bushels to the acre. expense of keeping his machinery in order, &c. &c.; and therefore they calculate that the ordinary consumption of cotton will go on, notwithstanding a considerable rise in prices, provided the margin is not overstepped when the necessity of stopping the ma- a further use of the article, and consequently I applihinery becomes indubitable.

cessarily be consuming the same quantity of the raw the guano was applied and harrowed in with the material. It is true, that when a mill is erected and wheat. With my present views and experience 1 filled with machinery, there is not only a particular should get it in deeper. I would here remark, that description of yarn, but a particular size, or range of if brought in immediate contact with wheat, corn, or sizes, which it is intended to produce, and for which any other grain, it will destroy the germinating proit is, therefore, best adapted. According to the de- perty : this, however, I think is prevented by the accauses of such removals, together with the authority scription and size of yarn to be made, will depend tion of the harrow in mixing the earth and separating the quantity of cotton capable of being used. For the wheat and guano. The result of this experiment example, and not to take a very extreme case, a mill was not entirely satisfactory, having averaged only adapted to spin coarse numbers of water twist, will about 8 or 9 bushels to the acres throughout. It is ten mills of the same extent arranged for spinning my most indifferent field. Notwithstanding, however, No. 60 mule warps. When we hear, therefore, of it is but just to state that the favorable effects of the certain mills being stopped or put on short time in guano upon the wheat could have been seen to the consequence of the advanced price of the raw mate- furrow, and the subsequent growth of clover has been rial, it is necessary to know the description of yarn spun by them to be able to judge accurately of the effect to be produced on the quantity of cotton confield in wheat this fall, on which the guano was used

for which each mill is best suited, it is neither impos- better results, of which I will report. The failure sible nor very inconvenient to vary this range to a on the former occasion must mainly be ascribed to moderate extent, according to the demand and other | the season, as a portion of my farm joining. even with circumstances, as well as to the state of the cotton | the disastrous frosts of last spring, and without gualoss of time, and are resorted to, in individual cases, superior in quality, that fact was still not sufficient every day, to meet very trifling alterations in the to account for the difference in the product. style of goods wanted. And to show the important tity of cotton consumed in a year would be diminishanother vote being taken, Mr. Forney received 103 ed not less than a quarter of a million of bales, and A combination of moisture with the guano is abso-

> It is in this manner, indeed, that rapid changes in the quantity of cotton consumed are generally produced, rather than by a sudden increase in the number of mills, or from improvements in machinery, to which causes the variations in consumption are frequently ascribed, though it must be obvious that they must operate slowly and gradually.

In coarse yarns two-thirds of the price arises from the cost of the raw material, and that proportion constantly diminishes as you ascend to finer numbers When cotton is cheap, therefore, the cost of heavy goods, which are made from coarse yarns, is diminshed in a much greater ratio than the lighter delina, was read and referred to the committee on Mil- scriptions made from finer yarns; the demand will itary Affairs. The bill for the Branch Mint at New always increase with a diminished cost; these heavy goods, so long as the raw material remains cheap, will relatively be the most profitable.

> On the other hand, when cotton is dear, the cost of such heavy goods is increased in a greater ratio than others; but the extended consumption having been the result of low prices, can only be maintained by the same means. The manufacture becomes unprofitable, part of the machinery is directed to a somewhat finer range of spinning; another part is put on reduced time, and, perhaps, a portion stopped altogether, till either the diminution of production creates such a scarcity of the manufactured article as leads to higher prices, or a reduction in the price of the raw material again assimilates the cost to the selling price of such goods. The present aspect of ects of supply

creased consumption.

from the Journal be true, the Democrat must indeed have a very outlandish editor:

only guessed at,' said a fifth."

wherever he goes.

From the American Farmer. Experiments with Guano. BY DR. DUPUY, OF PETERSBURG, VA.

To the Editor of the American Farmer: DEAR SIR : It is but fair that those who reap the At the present time, when it is of vital importance | benefit of other men's labor should in turn contribute the judge.

In the autum of 1844, the use of guano began to in the price of cotton during the past twelve months, attract attention in our part of the country, and I be altogether the legitimate result of consumption was disposed to test its value by a few experiments in all similar cases, nothing could be contrived more effectually to stimulate an increased supply than the and half bushel of plaster to the fifth of an acre. On ecent enhancement of price.

An adjoining fifth of an acre, I applied forty pounds of guano alone; and on another fifth of an acre forty plied one hundred pounds guano and one bushel of But though an advance of price is the natural and plaster to half an acre of the same field of wheat .whole too evanescent to justify a continuance of the It is not one of the least of the advantages result- article, and I should have used it no further if intel-

> No. 2-Fallowed at same time as No. 1, without No. 3-Guano at same rate, ploughed in 5 or 6

No. 1-Manure from farm-yard, and then fallow-

No. 2 " 414 " 44 No. 3

The above experiments encouraged me to continue ed it in the seeding of my wheat in October, 1847,-It is quite a mistake, however, to suppose, that at 250 lbs. per acre to my corn ground, and 200 lbs. to manufacture a quantity of cotton equal to eight or true it was an unfavorable season with me, and that in the above-named experiments; and if I use it a-But while there is a particular range of numbers, gain, as I have some thought of doing, I hope to have market. Such changes involve neither outlay nor no, averaged 16 bushels to the acre, and although

I have seen guano applied with peculiar and stribearing of such changes on the consumption of the king benefit to oats, and I have used it on most of the raw material, it is only necessary to state that, sup- garden vegetables to advantage. I am not a grower posing the average number of yarn spun in this coun- of tobacco, but have had such representations of its try to be raised only from No. 35 to No. 40, the quan- success, that if I grew that crop, I should employ it with the utmost confidence, applied under each hill. escape of the ammonia so necessary to the growth of the crop and to the fertility of the soil.

> That guano is a powerful and active manure there about its value, and that, I hope, will be soon tested. If, however, it should appear that its effects are not permanent, still it might be a valuable applicant on about ten foot from the root of the stump, flat on my account of the quick return upon the investment. If belly, she did. Oh man! I was mad! but sort a the hopes of its best friends should be realized, I stuntified-like by the fall. Before I could git Old think not the least of its advantages will be, that Death, she was clean outen sight, and a running. smaller farms can be made comparatively more valuable than larger, inasmuch as fewer rotations and a quicker succession of crops can be adopted. The interest on the purchase of a large farm might be expended annually in the purchase of guano. It appears to me, moreover, that it is a fertilizer peculiar- relating a bear story. ly adapted to those portions of country which have it is applied, being almost as great on poor as on fertile soils. Very respectfully, W. J. DUPUY.
>
> Petersburg, Va., Oct. 13, 1849.

The Hammer.

The following appropriate panegyric on this primitive instrument, which was the first invention in mechanics, and perhaps also the first in war, is taken from the Scientific American.

The hammer is the universal emblem of mechanics. With it are alike forged the sword of contention and the ploughshare of peaceful agriculture—the press weakened or unhealthy condition of the Nervous System. things in the cotton manufacturing districts, affords of the free and the shackles of the brave. The eloa striking illustration of the working of this natural quence of the forum has moved the armies of Greece a striking illustration of the working of this natural process, and is calculated to open the eyes of those and Rome to a thousand battle-fields, but the elowho are apt, in judging of the probable prices of the quence of the hammer has covered those fields with Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid, Cass spoke of the new Minister to Austria as his per-raw material, to confine their attention to the pros-sonal friend, and added, that if the question of his of brave knights and gentle dames, but the aspiration ing tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire And the inference to be drawn, from the consideration of this reciprocal action of prices upon consumption, is not limited to the check which it imposes on an undue rise in the price of the raw material; it ought, also, to impart confidence in the grower, that he need fear no excessive depreciation from abundant crops, since a very slight decline in the that he need fear no excessive depreciation from and their mythology beautifully ascribes to one of es, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely, abundant crops, since a very slight decline in the average value is certain to stimulate a greatly in-UGLY EDITORS.—PRENTICE, of the Louisville Journal, and Harney, of the Democrat, are disputing which of the two are the ugliest. If the following the Lournal harney are the Lournal harney and helmet by a blow of Vulcan's weapon. The armies of the Crescent would have subdued Europe to the lournal harney and Melanti warrare the hammer was a powth disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the disease, for they the sway of Mahomet, but on the plains of France and vigor. their progress was arrested, and the brave and sim-"We went to the menagerie, on Saturday, and af- ple warrior who saved Christendom from the sway of ter a while we observed a general rush of all the lit- the Musselman was Martel-"the hammer." The tle boys and girls towards a certain point near the hammer, the savior and bulwark of Christendom.entrance. At first we did not know what to make of it, but we soon found that the little folks were gathering around our neighbor of the Democrat, under the impression that he was an Ourang Outang.

The hammer is the wealth of nations. By it are forged the ponderous engine and the tiny needle. It is an instrument of the savage and the civilized. Its merry clinks point out the abode of industry. It is a the United States, only three years since, more than demostic deity prociding over the merry clinks nopeliessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than It was amusing to hear their questions and remarks. domestic deity, presiding over the grandeur of the which part of him is the face? said one. 'Isn't most wealthy and ambitious, as well as the most huminolating all ages, classes and conditions, among which were the ugly thing making mouths at us? said a second. What did they cut his tail off for? said a third. I wonder why the Lord created such a nasty beast? wheel spins, an engine moves, a press squeaks, a visual a fourth. He never was created at all; he was only guessed at, said a fifth."

To illustrate the use of the Galvante Belt, suppose the Why is a man going from tavern to tavern, drinkwould be unknown, and the human species only as case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, Drsdefenceless brutes; but in skillful hands, directed by Why is a man going from tavern to tavern, drinking, like a billy-goat! Because he takes his horns wisdom, it is an instrument of power, of greatness, the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford temporary reand true glory.

Beautiful Lines.

succession, the lover responding:

"Even as a flower ?" " No, fairest; be not to me as a flower. The uncertain sun calls forth its odorous breath; The sweetest perfume gives the speediest death; The sport and victim of a summer hour. Fairest, be not a flower!"

"Even as a star ?" "No, brightest, be not to me as a star. 'Tis one of millions, and the hurrying cloud Oft wrapts the glit'ring splendor in its shroud; Morn pales its lustre, and it shines afar. Brightest, be not a star !"

"Eyen as a dove ?" "No, purest, he not to me as a dove. The spoiler oft breaks in upon its rest,
Robbing the downy joys of its soft nest,
And plunging silence through its native grove.
Purest, be not a dove!"

"Even as a rock?"
"No, my most faithful, be not as a rock; It mocks the embracing wave; or stands alone In loveless gloom in dreary wastes unknown, Senseless alike to fortune's smile or shock. Changeless, be not a rock !"

"Even as-myself?"
"My soul's best idol, be but as thyself; Brighter than star, fairer than flower, Purer than dove, and, in thy spirit's power, Steadier than rock !

The Only One. Oh! bid me not to smile to-night, For since my love's away, Amid these scenes of dazzling light I'm sad, though all are gay; Though bright eyes beam, yet brighter far I've fondly gazed upon— My heaven hath lost its guiding star— The one-the only one. Oh, bid me not to sing to-night The songs she sang to me, It were too keen a pang to blight

Yes, be thyself, thyself-only thyself!"

Love's first, fond memory; My heart is like a silent lute Whose sweetest tones are gone, 'Till one sweet voice no more is mute, The one-the only one.

Bear Story. Old Long John . the Bear Hunter, said One mornin in May, in the year 1810-least ways t was blackberry time—I took Old-Death-in-the-Path is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, (the name of his rifle,) on my shoulder, and belted and my Bronchial affection is entirely cured. Such is the Old Butcher around my waist, and off I started, to wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the Bell and Fluid tomany who have vicissitudes of the season, &c., are often greatly agthe surface. As far as I am informed they are entilook for a deer, up Boggy Gutt. After I walked two
been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have or three miles, and seein no deer, I begin to look for tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case. sign of other varmints. Now mind you, be God sirs. tin. I know (said he) that it is a matter long ago given up, that all old hunters will lie, and I must ac- Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such knowledge that I will lie a little, too, if you corner as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick me too close about a bar fight—that is, if I have to shoot more than one time at it; it always discomboborates me to fight a bar in a cane-break with an empty gun, onless my dogs is mighty good-then I don't kere a fig; I jist walk right into 'em with Old Butcher (his knife;) but if the dogs aint true I always git mad, and then I am jist as apt to go right dis off from it as any other way. And, as I was sayin, in the limbs or other organs of the body I was a lookin for sign; and sure enough, be God sirs, I soon found plenty, right fresh and soft bar sign. I followed it up twill it come to a big bottle-eended holler stump of a tree that had been broke off about Christie's Galvanic Articles, and they may be worn by fifteen foot above the ground; I examined it well; I saw scratches and nail marks plenty on the stump so I lent 'Old Death' agin a tree, and laid Old Butch er down by her. I that I hearn something nestling inside the stump, so I tuck off my shoes and up it

went; when I come to the top I looked in, I did; and all times when a cotton mill is at work, it must ne- a field of wheat stubble. The land was fallowed, and what do you think I seed? Why, two cub bars, be God sirs, rolling and playing down thar jist like two little niggers. Well, says I, you're jist the critters I have been wantin for a long time, for pets for the children. So I jist lumbered right down among them, I did. Then if you could a bin that to a hearn the fuss they kept up-sich hollering and screaming Oh! it beat any baby crying I ever heard, all holler. got mad at last, and begin to slap, first one, then tother, to try to make um hush, but instead of that, it made um ten times worse. I luckily kept my bilt on; I let it out a few holes bigger, and slipped one under it on each side, I did. Then, for the first time, I seed my sitivation. Now, the holler of the stump was heep bigger at bottom nor it was at top, and ? could git no foothold to climb out by. Man! I tell you, I begin to feel mad then!-and them critters keeping sich a fuss, I could hear nothing else while they kept squalling. I jist sot down, I did, and studied, and studied, and studied, what on yearth I should do to git outen this holler stump; why you might jist as well try to climb out of a forty foot well that warn't curbed. I begin to think maybe the Old She might come along arter a while, to suckle her young-and then I thought to myself, says I, I am in a nice fix here, a mile from home, in a holler tree, and no gun nor knife, and every prospect of a fight with an Old She, be God sirs!—Man! I tell you I was mad

then! All at ence, while I was studyin about it, heard the all-firedist rippet, outside, you ever heard the Old She had come sure enough. Oh! I was mad then, I was. All at once a thought struck me; I knowed that an Old She (nor a bar of any kind, indeed.) could not bear to be fingered behind much, so I intended to act accordin. When she entered the yet neither the time of working nor the number of lutely necessary to its success, hence the importance top of the stump, she made all look dark below, I tell of putting it under the surface, as also to prevent the you, she did! I got on my feet and waited twell I could jist cleverly reach her, I did; you know they always come down tail formost. As soon as I could reach her, I grabbed her behind with both hands. can be no question. Its durability is the only doubt and I give her the whoop, I did; if ever you saw a skeered bar-and I was mad, be God, sirs. She took

> SULPHUR FORK. Now this is the truth." P. S.—Old Long John --- was a man who swore a great deal; I have omitted several that might, perhaps, be inserted to some advantage. He used the words, "Mind you, be God, sirs," very often when

DISINTERESTED ADVICE.—Never take a paper more not access to lime, marl, and plaster, as the product is not in proportion to the fertility of the soil to which sending him a lock of your hair to let him know you

"Dick, what do you call sheer nonsense? "Why shearing a hog for wool!"

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE, MAGNETIC FLUID, For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired,

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced

A Derangement of the Nervous System. In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines increase the disease, for they weaken the vital energies of the already

The great peculiarity and excellence of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives, consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by out-ward application, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hope-

a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

To illustrate the use of the Galvanic Belt, suppose the lief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with in-

jured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now We clip the following beautiful lines from among the selections in Willis's Home Journal, where they appear without credit. The speakers are a dying girl and her lover. The ardent passion manifested by the youth, suggests to the girl several images under which she supposes that he will delight to personify her after her death. The stanzas are in the form of a dialogue—the girl suggesting the particular images in specession, the lover responding:

Jured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the Application of the Galvanic Belt. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the Galvanic Belt. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY. When Original and Genuine worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of Dyspeption of the efficacy of the effica sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials, Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper !

An Extraordinary Case, which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fic-tion." The following letter, narrating one of the most re-markable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted

Sidney, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.
Dr. A. H. Christie—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the Galvanic Belt and Necklace. My reply is as follows: For about twenty years I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About fourteen years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that [the Nervous System must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopoia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNET-IC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonis ishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has never returned; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours, ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christle's Galvanie Necklace Headache, Dizziness of the Head. Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets eases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if re-

No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. many cases the sensation attending their use is highly pleasant and agreeable. They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES: Three Dollars. The Galvanic Belt, Two Dollars, The Galvanic Necklace. The Galvanic Bracelets, One Dollar each. The Magnetic Fluid, One Dollar. The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authori zed Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION .- Beware of counterfeits and D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D., worthless imitations. General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents. September 14, 1849.

CAUTION EXTRA.

A man by the name of RUEL CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the aame of S. P. T. vnseud, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsent, a Sarsaparilla, denominating it GENUINE, Original, etc. This fownsend is no doctor and never was, but was formerly a worker on railroads sanals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. He is sending out sards headed "Tricks of Quacks,", in which he says, I have sold the use of my name for \$1 a week. I will give S. P. Townsend \$500 if he will produce one single solitary proof of this. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD Dr. Jacob Townsend's Saraparilla, having on it the Old Dr. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal office, 102 Nassau-st., New-York City.

THE ORIGINAL OF THE

DOCTOR l'ownsend. DISCOVERER

TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the AUTHOR and DISCOVERER of the GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILIA." Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth and known its value. It had reached the cars of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore discasses, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful HEALING POWER. This Grand and Unequalled Preparation

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on scientific principles by a scientific man. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the Art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the OLD DR. SARSAPAR-ILLA. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless; and others, which, if retained in preparing it for use, produce fermentation and acid, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so volatile that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a scientific process, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover these volatile principles, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very essential medical properties of the root, which gives to it all its value. The

GENUINE Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is so prepared, that all the light properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, everything capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in thus way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of Innumerable Diseases. Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by mean women and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of CONSUMPTION, DYSPERSIA, and LIVER COMPLAINT, and in RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA and PILES, COSTIVENESS, all CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all affections arising from Impurity of the Blood.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from Indigestion, from Acidity of the Stomach; from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and cold lands, cold chills and but flashes over the body. It has not had its equal in coughs and colds; and promotes easy expectoration, and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other Female Complaints.

It works wonders in cases of fluor athus or whites, Falling of the Womb, Ob tructed, Suppressed, or Painful Menses, Irregularity of the menstrual periods and the like; and is effectual in curing all forms of the Kidney Disease. By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and trength to the whole body, and cures all forms of Nervous Diseases and Debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other discases, as Spinal Irritation Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fite, Con cuisions, &c.

It is not possible for this medicine to fail to do good; it has nothing in it which can ever harm; it can sever sour or spoil, and therefore can never lose its curative properties. It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach and gives good digestion, relieves the bowles of torpor and constitution, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gen the warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; releases all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this, then,

The Medicine you Pre-eminently Need! But can any of these things he said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This roung man's liquid is not to be Compared with the Old Dr.'s, because of the GRAND FACT, that the ene is INCAPABLE of DETERIORA

Never Spoils, while the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles containing it into iragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this borrible compound be poissonous to the system? What I put acid into a system already diseased with acid? What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know, that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces?—Battle lence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, cholic and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Balt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever-Sores, and all ulcerations internal-and external? It is nothing under heaven but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the flouis of the body, more or less. What causes Rheomatism but a sour acid fluid, which insinuates itself Jetween the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the tender and delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of aervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and uearly all the allments which afflict human nature.

Now, is it not horrible to make and sell, and infinitely worse to us this rhile the other DOES; it sours, ferments, and blows the bottles contr

Souring, Fermenting, Acid " Compound" OF S. P. TOWNSEND!

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Jacob Townsend's GENLING ORIGINAL SARSAPARILLA, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation?! Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most dis. tant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article? and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOND?

have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COM-POUND!

We wish it understood, because it is the ebsolute truth, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are heaven-wide apart, and infinitely dissimiliar; that they are unlike in every perticular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease, than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what guarantee can the public have that they are receiving a genuine accentific medicine containing all the properties of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes, which might rander them the AGENTS of DISEASE instead of health?

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded hamanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom and view into the crushed and broken and to banish infirmity—that old DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy, within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn a thow, by joyful experience, its Transcendent Power to Heal! and thus to have the unpurchasable satisfaction of having raised thousands and millions from the bel of sickness and despondency, to hope, bealth, and a long life or rigor and usefulness to themselves, their families and friends.

Principal office 102 Nassau-street, N. Y.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT. Druggist and Chemist.

March 2, 1849-{25-ly

CHERRY! ANOTHER HOME CERTIFICATE. Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, is all it professes to be, The Greatest Medicine in the Known World! Of all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely

say the annals of Medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of Consumption, even when life had been despaired of.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: For the good of the public, I feel myself in duty bound to testify to the great cure which your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry performed on me. For my part, I feel as if every body ought to know it. I was afflicted with a violent cough, spitting of blood, night sweats, hoarseness, and sound of the voice indicating an alarming state of disease; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends and physician were persuaded I could not survive many days. My sister, who was my anxious care-taker, made inquiry where she would be likely to procure most certain relief. She was told that if Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry failed in the cure, my life was hopeless. Your medicine was immediately procured, and the first bottle gave relief, and by the time I had commenced the sixth bottle. my cough left me, and my strength much improved. In short, t has made a perfect cure of me; and I am at present as hearty as I wish, and have good reason to believe that the use of our medicine has saved me from a premature grave. I shall be pleased to give any information respecting my case-

Yours, with respect, ISAAC MORGAN REEVES, No. 38 Chester street, between Race and Vine, Philadelphia. A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. H. Ellison, Frankfort, Ky., says-I was induced. from a failure of the most potent expectorants recommended try your preparation of Wild Cherry. It is sufficient to say, in our Materia Medica, in some cases of Discased Lungs, to sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

In our Matteria Medicia, in some cases of Instaced Langs, to that I was so much pleased with the result of that and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies. I have been engaged in active practice for twelve years, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing.

The genuine article is prepared only by Dr. Swayne, inventor and sole proprietor, corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia. All Wild Cherry preparations being "positively fictitious and counterfeit" without his signature. WORMS! WORMS!!

DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE .- Read this wonderful cure: PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1848. Dr. Swayne-Dear Sir-Having made use of various naueous Vermifuge Medicines, which had been highly applauded y their proprietors, without the slightest good effect, and havng heard my neighbors speaking in the highest terms of your Medicine, its delightful taste and wonderful effect, although 1 felt somewhat discouraged from the result of the articles I had forced upon my already emaciated, sickly, dyspeptic looking child, whose delicate and almost worn out frame the Worms had already begun to make their ravages; I concluded to make trial of your most valuable Vermifuge, when, to our great joy, the Worms had to let go their deadly and strong holds upon the vitals Such was the effect of Dr. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE on my child, which is now perfectly healthy, assuming all the color of the rose, with all the mirthfulness of an innocent and

ild. Yours, with respect, TOBIAS WIEGAND, No. 3, Howell-street, playful child. Between Schuylkill, Third and Fourth.

BEWARE OF MISTAKES. REMEMBER-DR. SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE is put up in square pottles, covered with a beautiful wrapper, (steel engraving.) with the Portrait of Dr. Swayne thereon; also his signature. None other is genuine. CLEANSE AND PURIFY.

Dr. Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Extract Tar Pills are a mild and gentle purgative, unsurpassed by any medicine for removing the bile, cleansing the stomach, and effectually purifying The above valuable Medicines are prepared by Dr. Swayne, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race-streets, Philadelphia, to

whom all orders should be addressed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Wilmington, N. C. Also, by J. & W. Johnson, Clinton; Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, N. C.; and by most respectable dealers in mediines throughout the United States.

EXPOSE. BY reading the following affidavit, the public will learn the origin or rather where the recipe for making the

stuff they call OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. came from-and will be able to judge which is the genuine and original, and of the honesty of the men who are employed in selling it as the original Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Dr. S. P. Townsend was the original proprietor and inventor of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and his medicine has gained a reputation that no other remedy ever gained. He manufactured over one million of bottles the last year, and is manufacturing at present 5,000 bottles per day. We use more Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock in our establishment each day than all the other Sarsaparilla manufacturers in the world Principal office, 126 Fulton Street. READ THE AFFIDAVIT. City and County of New York, ss.

William Armstrong of said city being duly sworn, doth deose and say that he is a practical Druggist and Chemist. hat some time in the latter part of May, or first of June, 848, a man by the name of Jacob Townsend, who at that me was a book and pamphlet pedlar, called upon deponent at the house of Mr. Thompson, No. 42 Hudson street, where deponent boarded, and requested deponent to write him a re-cipe by which to make a Syrup of Sarsaparilla. Deponent further says, that he became acquainted with said Townsend at the office of Theodore Foster, Esq., book publisher, with whom said Townsend dealt. That said Townsend had had frequent conversations with deponent respecting the manufac-ture of an article of Sarsaparilla to be sold under the name of Dr. Jacob Townsend.

That said Townsend stated he was an old man and poor and was not fit for hard labor, and wished to make some mo ney in order to live easy in his old days, and that if Sarsapa noney was made by it, he could see no reason why he might not make something out of it too, (his name being Townsend,) if he could get a capable person to prepare a recipe and manufacture it for him. Deponent, in one of the conversations, asked said Townsend if he was related to Dr. S. P. Townsend; to which he replied that he knew Dr. S. P. would be down ou im after he should commence, but that he did not care for im, as he had formed a co-partnership with men who could furnish the requisite amount of capital—and was well prepa red to defend himself against any attack that might be mad

Deponent further says, that pursuant to the request of said Jacob Townsend, he wrote a recipe for the manufacture of a Syrup of Sarsaparilla and gave it to him. Said Townsend bserved that he wanted to make a specimen to exhibit to his partners for their approval, as he wished to gratify them in erything, as they furnished all the capital. Said Townsend also told deponent that the bottles they were to use were to be of the same size and shape as Dr. S. P.'s; and deponent, at the request of said Jacob Townsend, went to the office of Dr. . P. and procured one of his labels.

And deponent further says that he has been informed, and

erily believes, the Syrup of Sarsaparilla sold as Old Dr. Ja-

ob Townsend's, is made after the recipe furnished by depoent to Jacob Townsend, as aforesaid. And further deponent said not.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG Sworn to before me, this 24th day of May, 1849,

C. S. WOODHULL, Mayor of the city of N. Y. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist. June 1, 1849. 38-tf LIST OF BLANKS. Inspector's Certificates: County Court Writs; Superior do.

ertificates of Justices attend ounty Court Subpoena; Marriage License; Superior do. County Court Fi. Fa.; Tax Receipts; superior do. Insolvent Notices: County Court Sci. Fa .: Writs of Ejectment; Superior do. Letters Testamentary; Apprentice Indentures; Vendi. Exponas; Ca Sa; Land Deeds; do. Affidavits; Letters of Administration; Witness and Juror Tickets; Garnishee Notices; Notices to Tax List Receivers; Checks, Cape Fear Bank; Commission to take Deposition; do. Branch Bank of the County Court Execution; State: Magistrate's do. Notes, negotiable at Bank; Capias ad Respondendum; Administrator's Bends; Overseer's Appointments; Guardian Peace, State, and Civil War-Appeal Notes of Hand; Attachments;

Sh'ff Appearance do. Constable's Sheriff's Tax Forthcoming Prosecution Crew Lists; Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other per-

sons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, to give us a call, or send in their orders are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapes JOURNAL OFFICE. rates for eash. Call at the TOTICE .- All persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE

State Recognizance;

Military Ca Sa; do. Execution;

do. Bill of Sale;

the utmost dispatch.

Negro Bonds;

& FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement.

A L. PRICE,

Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON. BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, and Vestings, suitable for gentlemen's outfits on all occasions. For sale by

TUST Received, a fresh supply of Coopers' Isinglass for Jellies, &c. Also Preston's extract for flavoring Custards Pastry, Jellies, &c. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist, N. E. corner of Front and Market sts.

WHISKEY. 20 bbls Whiskey. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN. MOLASSES. By the hhd. or bbl. For sale by HOWARD & PE HOWARD & PEDEN.

CANTON Fire Crackers.—Seventy-five boxes, just received and for sale by J. WILKINSON & CO. ceived and for sale by DORK .- Twenty barrels city Mess Pork. For sale by ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

TEWELRY! JEWELRY! JEWELRY!-An elegant as J sortment just received, which we will sell at as low prices a any other establishment. Front-street, opposite the Chroni-

A. G. BOWERS & BROTHER. ele Office. December 21, 1849